

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

186 GRAND STREET, WILLIAMSBURG.—FAMILIES and single persons desiring of board for the summer season will find elegantly furnished rooms, with all the modern improvements, and at a reasonable price. Apply to the proprietress, Mrs. J. W. FARR, at the above address.

COUNTRY BOARD ON SEA SHORE, TWO MINUTES' WALK FROM CITY FORT GREEN.—Stables, horse, carriage, and all the modern improvements, and at a reasonable price. Apply to the proprietress, Mrs. J. W. FARR, at the above address.

THE CLEVELAND KNOW SOMETHING CONVENTION.—The undersigned citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

Call for a Grand Mass Meeting in the Park.—The undersigned citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.—The undersigned citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.—The undersigned citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.—The undersigned citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.—The undersigned citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.—The undersigned citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.—The undersigned citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.—The undersigned citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.—The undersigned citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.—The undersigned citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.—The undersigned citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.—The undersigned citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.—The undersigned citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.—The undersigned citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.—The undersigned citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.—The undersigned citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.—The undersigned citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.—The undersigned citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.—The undersigned citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.—The undersigned citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Bolt of the Abolition Delegates.

Address of the Know Nothing Bolters.

THE CLEVELAND KNOW SOMETHING CONVENTION.

THEIR PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

Call for a Grand Mass Meeting in the Park.

THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Our Philadelphia Correspondence.

Review of Wednesday's Proceedings—Stompe of the Abolitionists—The Administration Repudiated—The Voice on the Platform, &c., &c.

The proceedings of yesterday constituted the crisis—and a most trying one it was—of the nationality of the American organization.

It was wisely determined that the homogeneity of the organization should either be vindicated or the organization of the body itself resolved into its proper constituent elements.

These measures, emanating no new or unjust exactions, being as old and imperative as the enactments of the constitution of the United States, and upon the positive requirements of which they were based, operated as a bombshell in the general assemblage—only wounding, however, those against whom the constitutional project was leveled and discharged.

The vast expanse, now that has been fully realized, has served to improve the national feeling and spirit, and make the national body politic more intelligent and patriotic.

The full particulars of this abolitionist's platform will furnish you when the deliberations of its morning caucus shall have been disclosed, which doubtless will be before the close of this communication.

Regarding, as I do, the national pronouncement of the event of the times, and a spectacle of moral grandeur unparalleled by modern political deliberation and action, if leisure permitted me I would delight to eulogize the men, the act and the deed; but as my space is restricted, I content myself by the negative affirmation, that it was not designed, in any phase, to endorse in any particular the imbecile and rotten policy of slavery, or the demagogic intrigues, or any of his wily schemes for plan or power.

It will be remarked that Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and some other States were not in the caucus, and that many of the States were but partially represented.

The paper is in the handwriting of Governor Gardner, who left at 9 A. M. yesterday, thereby showing the preoccupied nature of the movement.

On motion of Mr. Goddard S. Orth, of Indiana, a Corresponding Committee was appointed, consisting of one from each State represented in the meeting, as follows:

Know Nothing Presidential Movement of Whig Congressmen.

A very curious story has been circulated to-day, within a narrow circle, and I give it to you for what it is worth. The rumor is that, during the last session of the late Congress, Prentiss of the Louisville Journal, Raynor, Flournoy, and other gentlemen of the South, met in this city, in secret conclave, the result of which conference was a promise of nearly all of the Whig Congressmen from the slave States to cast their lot with the Know-Nothings.

Among the latter the report had two votes from Pennsylvania, one from Maine, and two or three others from other States. It is generally conceded here that Pennsylvania was misrepresented, and that perhaps no State stands more securely on national grounds.

Many of the factitious have left, whilst the national lists are quietly proceeding the business of the Convention, the details of which I will give you by telegraph.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

REPORT ON THE RITUAL—AMERICAN CATHOLIC EXCLUDED FROM THE ORDER, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1855.

The Convention assembled at nine o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Alexander, of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee, made a report on the Ritual, suggesting very material alterations except in the terms of membership, the principal change proposed being the admission of American Catholics. This proposed modification gave rise to a most animated discussion, in which Messrs. Lyons of New York, Williams of Kentucky, Raynor of North Carolina, Brown of Pennsylvania, Mallory of New York and Cunningham of South Carolina, participated, and resulted in the defeat of the proposition by a very large majority.

Mr. Hopkins, of Alabama, Chairman of the Committee, asked and obtained leave to give publicity to the platform of principles adopted by the Convention.

Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, offered a resolution, authorizing the report of the proceedings in a fuller form—a compromise, it is believed, designedly made to your humble reporter, who, notwithstanding his mere outline reports, has received at the hands of the members generally the most polite attention, it being, in fact, the second proposition, a similar one, for the same object, having been made during the past week—and, as a result, the Convention, after some debate, the hour adjournment (at 7 P. M.) having arrived, was held over (till the afternoon session).

New Jersey has been in the Convention all day, and, it is presumed, has remained fully and nationally. Great harmony prevails the day's proceedings.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION TO BE MADE PUBLIC—AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE ORDERED—REAR MONY FRANKING ON ALL BILLS, ETC.

A motion was made to request the Secretary, at the termination of the general session, to publish the proceedings in all newspapers friendly to the organization, in addition to the proceedings and the platform, an address was ordered for publication.

Gov. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, entered his protest as to the power of the Council to erect a platform; but as one had been erected, he would submit it to the State Council for its action, and would battle manfully for the cause. Pennsylvania is all right—rely upon it.

Other delegates from dissenting States expressed themselves in similar terms, and in every instance gave the assurance of their firm adhesion to American principles. With the exception of Massachusetts—the only dissenting State—the delegates generally from the North and New England with few exceptions, gave the strongest assurance of their determination to stick to the "national" ship.

The Convention is in high spirits, and the utmost harmony and good feeling pervade the membership. The day's proceedings, and the consideration, at 7 P. M., the Convention adjourned.

The Bolt of the Abolition Delegates—Separate Report.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1855.

There was a bolt this morning. The Northern delegates to the Council met at 8 o'clock, at the Grand House, for the purpose of organizing a Northern Order. Hon. Henry Wilson was called to the chair, and H. M. McAllen, of Ohio, was appointed Secretary.

Hon. J. W. Foster, of Mass., presented the following platform, which, after having been read, was signed by the citizens of the several States, as below—

PLATFORM.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

First.—The unconditional restoration of that time-honored compromise known as the Missouri Prohibition, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will—a wrong no lapse of time can palliate, and no plea for its continuance can justify; and that we will use all constitutional means to maintain the positive guarantee of its compact, until the object for which it was enacted has been consummated by the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as free States.

Second.—That the rights of settlers in Territories to the free and unobstructed exercise of the elective franchise guaranteed to them by the laws under which they are organized, should be promptly protected by the national executive whenever violated or threatened, and that we cannot conscientiously act with those who will not aid us in the correction of these national wrongs, and will not even permit their fair consideration and full discussion.

Third.—We further declare our continued and unalterable determination to use all honorable efforts to secure such a modification of the naturalization laws, aided by such elevation of public sentiment as shall preserve the true interests of the nation, and shall guarantee the true principles of a republican government—spiritual freedom and free Bible schools—thereby promoting the great work of Americanization.

Fourth.—That we invoke the arm of legislation to arrest that growing evil, the deportation by foreign authorities of paupers and convicts to our shores; and that, as our national constitution requires the chief executive of our country to be of native birth, we deem it equally necessary and important that our diplomatic representatives abroad should also possess no foreign prejudices to the detriment of our country.

These measures, emanating no new or unjust exactions, being as old and imperative as the enactments of the constitution of the United States, and upon the positive requirements of which they were based, operated as a bombshell in the general assemblage—only wounding, however, those against whom the constitutional project was leveled and discharged.

The vast expanse, now that has been fully realized, has served to improve the national feeling and spirit, and make the national body politic more intelligent and patriotic.

The full particulars of this abolitionist's platform will furnish you when the deliberations of its morning caucus shall have been disclosed, which doubtless will be before the close of this communication.

Regarding, as I do, the national pronouncement of the event of the times, and a spectacle of moral grandeur unparalleled by modern political deliberation and action, if leisure permitted me I would delight to eulogize the men, the act and the deed; but as my space is restricted, I content myself by the negative affirmation, that it was not designed, in any phase, to endorse in any particular the imbecile and rotten policy of slavery, or the demagogic intrigues, or any of his wily schemes for plan or power.

It will be remarked that Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and some other States were not in the caucus, and that many of the States were but partially represented.

The paper is in the handwriting of Governor Gardner, who left at 9 A. M. yesterday, thereby showing the preoccupied nature of the movement.

On motion of Mr. Goddard S. Orth, of Indiana, a Corresponding Committee was appointed, consisting of one from each State represented in the meeting, as follows:

Know Nothing Presidential Movement of Whig Congressmen.

A very curious story has been circulated to-day, within a narrow circle, and I give it to you for what it is worth. The rumor is that, during the last session of the late Congress, Prentiss of the Louisville Journal, Raynor, Flournoy, and other gentlemen of the South, met in this city, in secret conclave, the result of which conference was a promise of nearly all of the Whig Congressmen from the slave States to cast their lot with the Know-Nothings.

Among the latter the report had two votes from Pennsylvania, one from Maine, and two or three others from other States. It is generally conceded here that Pennsylvania was misrepresented, and that perhaps no State stands more securely on national grounds.

Many of the factitious have left, whilst the national lists are quietly proceeding the business of the Convention, the details of which I will give you by telegraph.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

REPORT ON THE RITUAL—AMERICAN CATHOLIC EXCLUDED FROM THE ORDER, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1855.

The Convention assembled at nine o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Alexander, of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee, made a report on the Ritual, suggesting very material alterations except in the terms of membership, the principal change proposed being the admission of American Catholics. This proposed modification gave rise to a most animated discussion, in which Messrs. Lyons of New York, Williams of Kentucky, Raynor of North Carolina, Brown of Pennsylvania, Mallory of New York and Cunningham of South Carolina, participated, and resulted in the defeat of the proposition by a very large majority.

Mr. Hopkins, of Alabama, Chairman of the Committee, asked and obtained leave to give publicity to the platform of principles adopted by the Convention.

Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, offered a resolution, authorizing the report of the proceedings in a fuller form—a compromise, it is believed, designedly made to your humble reporter, who, notwithstanding his mere outline reports, has received at the hands of the members generally the most polite attention, it being, in fact, the second proposition, a similar one, for the same object, having been made during the past week—and, as a result, the Convention, after some debate, the hour adjournment (at 7 P. M.) having arrived, was held over (till the afternoon session).

New Jersey has been in the Convention all day, and, it is presumed, has remained fully and nationally. Great harmony prevails the day's proceedings.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION TO BE MADE PUBLIC—AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE ORDERED—REAR MONY FRANKING ON ALL BILLS, ETC.

A motion was made to request the Secretary, at the termination of the general session, to publish the proceedings in all newspapers friendly to the organization, in addition to the proceedings and the platform, an address was ordered for publication.

Gov. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, entered his protest as to the power of the Council to erect a platform; but as one had been erected, he would submit it to the State Council for its action, and would battle manfully for the cause. Pennsylvania is all right—rely upon it.

Other delegates from dissenting States expressed themselves in similar terms, and in every instance gave the assurance of their firm adhesion to American principles. With the exception of Massachusetts—the only dissenting State—the delegates generally from the North and New England with few exceptions, gave the strongest assurance of their determination to stick to the "national" ship.

The Convention is in high spirits, and the utmost harmony and good feeling pervade the membership. The day's proceedings, and the consideration, at 7 P. M., the Convention adjourned.

chise of Kansas, have aroused the freemen of the republic, and that they will maintain their rights, and resist the additions of slave territory.

That they will maintain the nationality of freedom.

Fifth.—That the friends of freedom should make principles, not birthplace, the test of admission to citizenship.

Sixth.—That we will repel every ecclesiastical interference in political affairs, by potentate, pontiff or priest, as destructive of the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience and to liberty.

Seventh.—Recommend action in the several States for the promotion of temperance.

Eighth.—Agreeing to support free schools, free labor, and harbor improvements.

Ninth.—To strive for the election of men of integrity, and with views to resist aggression of any kind.

Tenth.—For their aid and ready to unite with all men, under any name or organization, to aid in carrying into operation these principles.

The Convention is in session this evening, and will probably finish and adjourn to-morrow.

Local Military Movements.

VIRTY OF NEW HAVEN MILITARY COMPANY.

The National Blues, Captain Butler, of New Haven, Conn., arrived in this city yesterday morning.

They were received at Peek slip by the Highwood Guards, Captain Hatfield, of Hoboken, who marched with their guests to Old Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, where they were treated to a sumptuous collation. Speeches were made by Captains Hatfield and Bissell, songs sung, and a good time had generally. They were afterwards reviewed by Mayor Cleecker, and the authorities of Hoboken, and ended the day by visiting Burton's theatre.

The New Haven company turned out forty musketeers, and were accompanied by a brass band, and a grandeur cap. Their step and drill were very excellent, and reflected much credit on the military taste of the people of their departure, and the honor of our city.

PARADE OF THE FIRST BRIGADE NEW YORK STATE MILITIA.

The First, Second, Third and Seventy-first regiments, composing the First Brigade of the New York State Militia, will parade on the 20th inst., under the command of Brigadier General Charles B. Spier. This command is composed of the First, Second, Third, and Seventy-first regiments, and is the largest body of militia ever assembled in this city.

The Jefferson Blues, of the Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. M., went on a target excursion yesterday to Stryker's Bay. They turned out fifty-six men, and were accompanied by DeWitt's band. This company marches well, and showed very creditable target last evening when they passed the Herald's office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Seventh Regiment National Guards, Col. Duray, are to go on an encampment at Kingston, N. Y., on the 20th inst.

The Second division, Major General Aaron Ward, of Sing Sing, comprising the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth regiments, will also encamp in the same town during the month of August.

The Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, under command of Col. J. C. Smith, will parade to-day, and will wear their new caps, with pomps similar to those worn by the West Point Cadets.

The City Guards of Brooklyn paraded through this city yesterday afternoon, and will be in the city till the 1st of November, and from that till the first of April a large number come in with potatoes, cabbages, turnips and other vegetables. During the past winter the average number of wagons in market daily was seventy-five.

Now, the question is, have we a right to offer our produce for sale in New York, and is it for the interest of the city to have our produce brought here? We are not allowed to stand in the street after half past six in the morning, and it is impossible for us to sell our produce after that hour, as the police then give us notice to leave. In regard to the argument that we are opposed to the sale of Southern produce on account of competition, I have only to say that we are not opposed to it, because our staff does not begin to come in till the South has ceased sending her produce to market. The very moment the Long Island produce begins to arrive, the Southern trade is done, and those very men who are so ready to produce buy that from Long Island and send it to the city.

Mr. CLINTON—Who do you mean by citizens, when you say you wish to sell to citizens?

Mr. CLINTON—Do you desire the privilege of retailing to the citizens?

Mr. CLINTON—No, sir; they buy by retail, while we sell by wholesale.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Do you think there would be a sufficient number of wagons to occupy the space between Vesey and West streets?

Mr. CLINTON—Yes, sir.

Mr. CLINTON—Does it cost any more to raise market produce than it did ten years ago?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—A man could hire a farm about ten years ago for \$150, which he cannot get now for less than \$500 or \$600.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Do these speculators make the produce dearer to the consumers in the city?

Mr. CLINTON—Well, that depends upon the amount brought to market. There would be more brought to market if there were better accommodations. All we complain of is, that we have no place to sell it.

Mr. CLINTON—Twenty-two and twenty-two horse wagons will fill the square between Vesey and West streets—that is the square which is now occupied by the shanties.

Mr. CLINTON—About two-thirds of the whole number.

Mr. CLINTON—If a farmer has a large quantity on hand and he will sell at any price, he will sell at any price, and then have the trouble of taking it home again. But this is not the case with the market men, who bring the produce to market, and then have the trouble of taking it home again. But this is not the case with the market men, who bring the produce to market, and then have the trouble of taking it home again.

Mr. CLINTON—Do you suppose, if you had the privilege to sell the produce, would you be any cheaper?

Mr. CLINTON—It strikes me that, if full scope were allowed for five or six hundred wagons to sell their produce, it would be about the same as now. But this is not the case with the market men, who bring the produce to market, and then have the trouble of taking it home again. But this is not the case with the market men, who bring the produce to market, and then have the trouble of taking it home again.

Mr. CLINTON—If a farmer has a large quantity on hand and he will sell at any price, he will sell at any price, and then have the trouble of taking it home again. But this is not the case with the market men, who bring the produce to market, and then have the trouble of taking it home again. But this is not the case with the market men, who bring the produce to market, and then have the trouble of taking it home again.

Mr. CLINTON—Do you suppose, if you had the privilege to sell the produce, would you be any cheaper?

Mr. CLINTON—It strikes me that, if full scope were allowed for five or six hundred wagons to sell their produce, it would be about the same as now. But this is not the case with the market men, who bring the produce to market, and then have the trouble of taking it home again. But this is not the case with the market men, who bring the produce to market, and then have the trouble of taking it home again.

Mr. CLINTON—If a farmer has a large quantity on hand and he will sell at any price, he will sell at any price, and then have the trouble of taking it home again. But this is not the case with the market men, who bring the produce to market, and then have the trouble of taking it home again. But this is not the case with the market men, who bring the produce to market, and then have the trouble of taking it home again.

Mr. CLINTON—Do you suppose, if you had the privilege to sell the produce, would you be any cheaper?

Mr. CLINTON—It strikes me that, if full scope were allowed for five or six hundred wagons to sell their produce, it would be about the same as now. But this is not the case with the market men, who bring the produce to market, and then have the trouble of taking it home again. But this is not the case with the market men, who bring the produce to market, and then have the trouble of taking it home again.

Mr. CLINTON—If a farmer has a large quantity on hand and he will sell at any price, he will sell at any price, and then have the trouble of taking it home again. But this is not the case with the market men, who bring the produce to market, and then have the trouble of taking it home again. But this is not the case with the market men, who bring the produce to market, and then have the trouble of taking it home again.

Mr. CLINTON—Do you suppose, if you had the privilege to sell the produce, would you be any cheaper?

Mr. CLINTON—It strikes me that, if full scope were allowed for five or six hundred wagons to sell their produce, it would be about the same as now. But this is not the case with the market men, who bring the produce to market, and then have the trouble of taking it home again. But this is not the case with the market men, who bring the produce to market, and then have the trouble of taking it home again.

Mr. CLINTON—If a farmer has a large quantity on hand and he will sell at any price, he will sell at any price, and then have the trouble of taking it home again. But this is not the case with the market men, who bring the produce to market, and then have the trouble of taking it home again. But this is not the case with the market men, who bring the produce to market, and then have the trouble of taking it home again.

Mr. CLINTON—Do you suppose, if you had the privilege to sell the produce, would you be any cheaper?

Mr. CLINTON—It strikes me that, if full scope were allowed for five or six hundred wagons to sell their produce, it would be about the same as now. But this is not the case with the market men, who bring the produce to market, and then have the trouble of taking it home again. But this is not the case with the market men, who bring the produce to market, and then have the trouble of taking it home again.

Mr. CLINTON—If a farmer has a large quantity on hand and he will sell at any price, he will sell at any price, and then have the trouble of taking it home again. But this is not the case with the market men, who bring the produce to market, and then have the trouble of taking it home again. But this is not the case with the market men, who bring the produce to market, and then have the trouble of taking it home again.

Mr. CLINTON—Do you suppose, if you had the privilege to sell the produce, would you be any cheaper?

Mr. CLINTON—It strikes me that, if full scope were allowed for five or six hundred wagons to sell their produce, it would be about the same as now. But this is not the case with the market men, who bring the produce to market, and then have the trouble of taking it home again. But this is not the case with the market men, who bring the produce to market, and then have the trouble of taking it home again.

</